

Appendix table 8-31.

Public's access to computers from work and home, by selected characteristics: 1995, 1997, and 1999

Characteristic	1995	1997	1999
Percent			
All adults			
Have more than one computer in home	—	12	17
Have CD-ROM reader in home computer	14	29	45
Have modem in home computer	21	33	46
Subscribe to network service at home	7	18	32
Have e-mail address at home	—	18	31
Have ever accessed the WWW at home	—	16	28
Have e-mail address at work	—	16	20
Have access to the WWW at work	—	14	23
Male			
Have more than one computer in home	—	14	19
Have CD-ROM reader in home computer	16	31	48
Have modem in home computer	24	35	48
Subscribe to network service at home	9	21	34
Have e-mail address at home	—	20	33
Have ever accessed the WWW at home	—	20	30
Have e-mail address at work	—	18	24
Have access to the WWW at work	—	18	27
Female			
Have more than one computer in home	—	11	15
Have CD-ROM reader in home computer	13	26	42
Have modem in home computer	18	30	44
Subscribe to network service at home	5	15	31
Have e-mail address at home	—	15	30
Have ever accessed the WWW at home	—	13	26
Have e-mail address at work	—	14	16
Have access to the WWW at work	—	11	19
Less than high school graduate			
Have more than one computer in home	—	5	4
Have CD-ROM reader in home computer	3	8	14
Have modem in home computer	2	13	15
Subscribe to network service at home	1	1	9
Have e-mail address at home	—	6	7
Have ever accessed the WWW at home	—	5	6
Have e-mail address at work	—	1	1
Have access to the WWW at work	—	2	3
High school graduate			
Have more than one computer in home	—	11	17
Have CD-ROM reader in home computer	15	29	47
Have modem in home computer	22	31	48
Subscribe to network service at home	6	17	33
Have e-mail address at home	—	17	32
Have ever accessed the WWW at home	—	14	28
Have e-mail address at work	—	12	16
Have access to the WWW at work	—	11	19
Baccalaureate and higher			
Have more than one computer in home	—	24	31
Have CD-ROM reader in home computer	25	51	72
Have modem in home computer	36	57	74
Subscribe to network service at home	16	37	57
Have e-mail address at home	—	33	55
Have ever accessed the WWW at home	—	34	52
Have e-mail address at work	—	41	52
Have access to the WWW at work	—	39	57

See explanatory notes, if any, and SOURCE at end of table.

Appendix table 8-31.

Public's access to computers from work and home, by selected characteristics: 1995, 1997, and 1999

Characteristic	1995	1997	1999
Percent			
Attentive public to science and technology^a			
Have more than one computer in home	—	17	22
Have CD-ROM reader in home computer	24	40	56
Have modem in home computer	37	47	55
Subscribe to network service at home	16	26	36
Have e-mail address at home	—	30	36
Have ever accessed the WWW at home	—	30	33
Have e-mail address at work	—	23	24
Have ever accessed the WWW at work	—	23	28
Sample Size			
All adults	2,006	2,000	1,882
Male	953	930	900
Female	1,053	1,070	982
Less than high school graduate	418	420	403
High school graduate	1,196	1,188	1,111
Baccalaureate and higher	392	392	368
Attentive public to science & technology ^a	195	288	216

— = not included in survey; WWW = World Wide Web

^aTo be classified as attentive to a given policy area, an individual must indicate that he or she is "very interested" in that issue area, report that he or she is "very well informed" about it, and be a regular reader of a daily newspaper or relevant national magazine. Citizens who report that they are "very interested" in an issue area, but who do not think that they are "very well informed" about it, are classified as the "interested public." All other individuals are classified as members of the "residual public" for that issue area. The attentive public for science and technology combines the attentive public for new scientific discoveries and the attentive public for new inventions and technologies. Any individual who is not attentive to either of those issues but who is a member of the interested public for at least one of those issues is classified as a member of the interested public for science and technology. All other individuals are classified as members of the residual public for science and technology.

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resource Studies (NSF/SRS), *NSF Survey of Public Attitudes Toward and Understanding of Science and Technology, 1999* (and earlier years). For a complete set of data from the survey, see J.D. Miller and L. Kimmel, *Public Attitudes Toward Science and Technology, 1979-1999, Integrated Codebook* (Chicago: International Center for the Advancement of Scientific Literacy, Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1999); and unpublished tabulations.

See figures 8-17 and 8-18 in Volume 1.